

Recognized Authority on  
Connellsville Coke Trade.

# THE COURIER

Circulates Wherever Coke  
is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 37, NO. 8.

EIGHT PAGES.

## Prices and Prospects.

### COKE OPERATORS ARE WAITING FOR MARKET TO COME

### Make No Effort to Unload Stock Where There is No Demand.

### MERCHANT STACKS GOING OUT

Four Furnaces Notify Coke Men to Discontinue Shipments; Further Curtailment of Steel Works Stacks Indicated; Tonnage Goes to \$1.75.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The advent of September brought no inquiry for furnace coke for the month, and it is evident that the furnaces that recently bought for July and August are all covered for September also. The majority of consumers that buy coke, of course, are covered for the entire six months. The market conditions bring more upon the rate of consumption, therefore, than upon actual buying from time to time. At the moment it appears the trend in consumption is downward, undoubtedly by reason of the great unsaturation produced by the war.

Four merchant furnaces have instructed coke operators to discontinue shipments, three of the furnaces going out of blast while a fourth is being built. For a time, it was uncertain whether to blow out or not. The four furnaces are widely scattered, one being in Pittsburgh, one in Eastern Pennsylvania, one on Lake Erie, and one in Canada. In two of the cases at least light demand is at the bottom of the discontinuance of coke consumption, while two of the furnaces are to be rebuilt, with no positive decision reached as to whether they will blow out after rebaking.

Among the steel works no furnaces have blown out, but steel works are operating at slightly reduced rates and there are prospects of further curtailment which would probably occasion the blowing out of a few stacks.

The coke market is giving a fairly good account of itself in the trying circumstances. While plenty of free coke has been bid up recently, there is no instant offering of coke and prices, nominally at least, are therefore well held. The operators seem now to be in a unit in desiring to regulate production to consumption and to await an actual demand before making an effort to market coke.

It was just learned that the Valley interest that was negotiating two or three weeks ago purchased at that time sufficient coke to run two furnaces during September and October. A few more are being distributed among several producers and involving about 25,000 tons for the two weeks.

Prices are quotable on the same basis as a week ago.

prompt furnace ..... \$1.75  
contract furnace ..... \$1.75  
prompt foundry ..... \$2.25  
contract foundry ..... \$2.25

The steel industry has been responsible for the war, for there is an increase in steel production at a time when all the indications had been there would be an increase. New projects are held in abeyance and orders for steel new being placed are almost exclusively for ordinary everyday requirements. While there are reports of large inquiries for export steel, the sales have been light thus far, and the export trade, although conducted, is still principally limited. There are vessels to carry more steel abroad than is being moved, the chief bar to the movement being the difficulty for foreign buyers are finding in arranging for payment, and their unwillingness to pay the high insurance rates asked. These difficulties will doubtless be removed in time, but meanwhile exports are smaller than before the war, rather than larger. Everyone is interested in how high world trade will begin to experience the large export trade that is generally believed will be developed some time, but there are no definite predictions, some observers professing to expect improvement with in a couple of months, while others doubt whether really large exports will occur before next year. Meanwhile the general opinion is that it had not been for the war the domestic trade would be improving rapidly, for the continuation of war and in production new method is really small considering how fundamentally the war has changed everything.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has bought 8,000 tons of foundry iron for fourth quarter shipment from Valley and Western Pennsylvania furnaces, about \$15, Valley furnaces. There have been no other indications of any considerable increase and the market price is quoted as follows: Bessemer, \$14.00; basic, \$13.00; malleable and No. 2 foundry, \$13.00 to \$13.25; gray forge, \$12.50 to \$12.75, at Valley furnaces, 90 cents higher delivered Pittsburgh. W. P. Snyder & Co. announced their plan averages, compiled from actual sales in August at \$11.00 for Bessemer and \$13.00 for basic, at Valley furnaces, including the consecutive months for which these averages have come out at the even figures, \$14.00 and \$13.00 respectively.

No Forno Embargo.

England has as yet placed no embargo on ferro-manganese exports.

### STEEL WORKS OF COUNTRY DOWN TO 60% CAPACITY

Activity Has Decreased, and a Still Further Drop Is Anticipated by the Trade.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron situation tomorrow as follows:

Activity at steel works has decreased, the average rate of capacity being about 60 per cent of capacity, against more than 65 per cent in July and the first part of August. The rate may easily drop to less than 50 per cent in another 30 days. The decrease in production thus far is fully accounted for by the tying up of export shipments. Only an occasional cargo is now going out, the difficulty being to arrange for the small and possibly scattered lack of vessels. It is hoped that the normal export movement will be restored within a couple of months, this to be followed by an increase over the previous volume of export business.

The domestic demand suffers chiefly from a lack of new projects involving machine, thus bearing heavily upon plates and structural shapes. The railroads are not expected to buy out for months, and the car shops will have finished orders or books within 60 days, when there will be general closing. Demand for sheets has been exceptionally good, and the sheet mills are running almost full and quoting still higher prices. Wire comes next in point of activity and is in satisfactory shape except for lack of the usual export market, which is not far off. Fairly well all contracts, standard steel pipe is experiencing practically normal demand, but old country goods are very slack.

There is great deal of export inquiry, almost wholly along new lines, involving unfinished steel for England, rather than finished steel from South America and other so-called "colonial" markets. Some small-sized rods have been made to England, at excellent prices, well above what has been done in the domestic market.

The state of the steel trade, after one month of war, is decidedly better than would have been expected, suggesting strongly that if the war had not broken out business would now be decidedly good. The world market probably will fall in to 60 to 65 days, and a definite increase in production may begin before the end of the year. All prices are well maintained in pig iron, unfinished steel and finished steel.

WAR HITS COAL TRADE

Market is Still Quiet Because of Prevaling Uncertainty.

The international market is feeling the influence of war in Europe, as it affects American coal interests, says the American Coal Journal in its weekly review of the market.

It is said the factories whose business is largely or entirely for export are either closing down or retrenching, and the market price of coal is falling.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEP. 3, 1914.

## WHAT WAR MAY BRING.

Daily Iron Trade.  
The gleefulness with which most  
"free trade" organs throughout the  
country are pronouncing that the  
European catastrophe is operating as  
the best effective tariff wall in favor  
of United States manufacturers and  
other producers, is difficult to  
fathom.

Why they should rejoice, as  
Americans, is plain enough for it  
means better prices for American  
products, better wages to American  
workmen and more satisfactory in-  
dustrial and commercial conditions  
all around the country as we have  
developed. But why they should  
join as followers of a political  
theory, upon which conditions of  
this country today have put the last  
stamp of discredit, is beyond com-  
prehension.

Iron and steel prices are respond-  
ing at a touch of new life since  
the blight of imports from England,  
Belgium and Germany has been re-  
moved completely. True, certain  
drugs and chemicals of great importance  
in the arts have been cut out  
since foreign shipping became alto-  
gether unsettled, due to the war.  
But this cutting off again has oper-  
ated more effectively than any pro-  
tective tariff this country ever pos-  
sessed and it cannot fail to stimu-  
late new lines of industry in the  
United States in our efforts to supply  
our own markets which we got for  
the first time in many years with our  
own products.

If Henry Clay and William Mc-  
Kinley had ever needed practical  
and effective confirmation of their  
protective tariff views, this identical  
confirmation now is being afforded  
to them. Mr. Palmer's detail to the  
profession as well as a guarantee of  
trustworthiness in a situation which  
is as delicate as it is dangerous. Penn-  
sylvania has reason to feel pride  
in the honor thus attained by one of  
her sons, and they will have more  
than ordinary interest in his work  
Mr. Palmer landed at Liverpool on  
the Lusitania, Aug. 12.

## PENNSYLVANIA AT THE FRONT.

Pittsburgh Gazette Times.  
Recently the British war office  
concluded, in deference to American  
newspapers, to permit a representa-  
tive of the United States to accom-  
pany the forces of the United King-  
dom on the continent. Our representative  
was selected to represent the men  
who is to serve for all the press  
associations, and for this duty Secre-  
tary Bryan has selected Frederick  
Palmer of the Associated Press. The  
Gazette Times, of course, as a mem-  
ber of that organization, will have the  
full benefit of Mr. Palmer's dis-  
patches in addition to its other gen-  
eral correspondence and various ex-  
clusive and special features bearing  
upon the war and its developments.

Now it happens, as often before,  
that when there is a distinct war  
to be fought, Mr. Palmer is a native  
of Pleasantville, Venango county,  
and he was educated at Allegheny  
College, Meadville—so Crawford county  
shares the honors. He is 11 years  
of age and has been a correspondent  
since he was 22, beginning in London.  
In war he is an experienced hand, and  
his wanderings have taken him around  
the world and to all manner of  
places. In 1897 he was in the Greek  
war, in 1898 he was in the Klondike  
and the Philippines; in 1899 he  
was in the Boxer rebellion, with  
Admiral Dewey; in 1900 he was in  
the Philippines and with the relief  
expedition to Pekin, China. In 1901  
he was in Central America and the  
Macedonian Insurrection; in 1904 he  
was with the first Japanese army in  
the field; in 1905 he accompanied  
the American fleet on its world cruise,  
and he was in the Turkish revolution  
of 1908 and the Balkan war of 1912.

The author of eight books and for  
so many years employed in war as  
a reporter and on editorial assignments  
of the most important character, Mr. Palmer details now to  
the profession as well as a guarantee of  
trustworthiness in a situation which  
is as delicate as it is dangerous. Penn-  
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in the honor thus attained by one of  
her sons, and they will have more  
than ordinary interest in his work  
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the Lusitania, Aug. 12.

WHY PERCY CAN'T.  
Johnston Leader.  
Percy Phillips, whose name is car-  
ried at the head of stories from the  
front in Belgium, is probably the  
same Percy of Buxtonville, who used  
to be a hillbilly Westerner. Phillips  
after never caught the war on  
the field, is at Mt. Gilead, a  
respondent fever to Mr. Wilson.  
He worked a lot of it off in the Turkish-  
Greek fiasco when the principal busi-  
ness of the poorly organized Greeks  
was hurriedly retreating and later de-  
cided to be a London jingaling and  
wear a high hat when he was not in  
the field.

Phillips is not very old, but even  
he has lived long enough to see war  
corresponding to the dogs. With  
the war he got off to a start, he will  
be under fire if the Greeks remain long  
enough on the field, later he will be  
sent to the front in the Balkan war,  
but found things very different. His  
old Greek friends were fighting like  
veterans of Napoleon and the men of  
the mountains performed like the  
Boers in Africa, but Percy could not  
get within sound of the big guns.  
Now he is plugging for news of the  
greatest of all the wars but the  
most cracked up the information  
"corporation" conveys only the information  
that something or other happened  
three or four days of a week ago  
and that the old women, the children  
and the old States constellations are talk-  
ing it over.

You can bank on it that Phillips  
will be sending news if it were pos-  
sible to send news, and that he would  
not be on the front line if he could, in  
stead of getting around in circles for  
getting the battle line and getting  
it out with posturizations which re-  
veal nothing.

## OUR WAR TAXES.

Pittsburgh Gazette Times.  
Discussion of the possibility of con-  
gress imposing war taxes to make up  
the deficit caused by the stamp in  
revenue caused by the interruption  
of imports due to the outbreak of  
war, was the topic of the discussion  
at the meeting of the committee  
of the national convention at the  
beginning of last May and stands squarely on  
the policies he declared in the spring.

He stated his position and purpose. He  
stated his contention, confirmed by  
direct nomination at the primaries of  
last May and stands squarely on  
the policies he declared in the spring.

He formally accepted the Repub-  
lican nomination at the primaries of  
last May and stands squarely on  
the policies he declared in the spring.

THIRD PARTY THREAT GONE.  
Washington News.

Perhaps the most salient feature  
of the speech made by Senator  
Root at the state convention was

his statement that the third party  
men had all but disappeared.

Mr. Root, who has been described

as the third party's last stand

in this country, while he

had nothing to do with the third party

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## REPUBLICANS OPEN CAMPAIGN; SPEAKERS SOUND KEYNOTE; STRONG PLATFORM ADOPTED

**Democratic Party is Roundly Scored for Its Failure to Make Good in Administration of National Affairs; Its Program is Criticized.**

### SENATOR PENROSE URGES RETURN TO PROTECTIVE TARIFF

The Republican state campaign was formally opened in Pittsburgh last week at a meeting of the state committee by the adoption of a ringing declaration of principles, the platform, and by sinking keynote speeches by state candidates. It was a harmonious and enthusiastic convention. It demonstrated that the Republicans will go into the fight united and filled with confidence.

There were stirring scenes when the state candidates of the party entered the Pits Theatre, where the meeting was held, and when they delivered their addresses. The audience was with the conventionists when United States Senator Boles Penrose, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, the candidate for governor; Frank B. McCall, the nominee for lieutenant governor, and Henry Houk, who is running for re-election as secretary of internal affairs, were introduced.

The platform as adopted arraigned the Democratic party for its policies which have brought trouble to the land and calls upon Republicans to rally to the support of the candidates for their party. As John R. Blahey of Westmoreland, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the different planks in the platform the meeting was called to order and was applauded. Several women were in the audience.

Chairman Crow gave a brief talk. He congratulated the Republicans of Pennsylvania upon their manifestations of interest in and their concern for the restoration of their party to the control of the government and a return of the country to a healthy and prosperous condition. He congratulated the members of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, which has been practically in control for over half a century.

She stands today absolutely free from debt.

No state tax upon real estate has been collected since 1866, when it was abolished by the political administration.

No tax upon any personal property or any character except money of interest has been collected by the state for many decades.

No subject taxed locally by counties, cities, towns, townships, or school districts is taxed by the state.

The great revenue of the state is derived mainly from taxes on corporations.

For the fiscal year 1913 the revenues of the state were approximately \$330,000,000, over three-fifths of which was collected from corporations and the balance from collateral inheritance tax, liquor licenses, money of interest, automobile licenses and mercantile taxes.

Chairman Crow introduced Senator Penrose as the man who always has stood by the industries of Pennsylvania and who could do more to receive the support than any other man in politics. His great applause greeted Senator Penrose when he arose to deliver his speech.

When Dr. Brumbaugh finished his address the committee on resolutions returned to the room. The platform was read, being heard with enthusiasm and adopted unanimously.

Frank B. McCall spoke then. Penrose as an orator, his speech and previous efforts, the work with the local leaders, the work with the state committee for inserting in the platform the plank favoring mothers' pensions. The hour was late and the candidates for congressmen-at-large, Daniel F. Lutzen, M. M. Garland, Colored Thomas S. Craig and John L. Scott did not speak.

### THE REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM

It is asserted that the state Democratic ticket had been framed up in the White House.

Dr. Brumbaugh was received with applause when he stepped forward to make his address. He said he stood upon his record and he asked the people of Pennsylvania to support his candidacy under the assurance that if elected he would impartially to his work as governor the same quality that has characterized his work in the educational interests of the state and, in particular, the education of the Negro.

He repeated the justification he made in the platform upon which he ran for his nomination. He declared for justice to labor, good roads, local option, state civil service, the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage, conservation of the state's resources, advanced educational policies, a reorganization of charities, and a wider freedom in municipal regulation.

"I have no personal quarrel, no enemies to punish, no friends to reward," said the speaker. He invited real progressives to join him in an earnest and effective effort to make the people of this commonwealth happy, prosperous and contented.

The speaker alluded to his own efforts years ago in behalf of advanced legislation in the interest of natural conservation, efforts that were not made for political purposes, that were not a propaganda to win votes, but were a plain duty, plainly

ing has steadily gone up.

The Republican party policy has always been at the basis of our national prosperity, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workingmen against competition with cheap labor abroad, thus assuring for our wage earner the American standard of living. We urge restoration of the protective policy at the earliest opportunity, providing for import duty which shall be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue to protect American industry and wages, so that prosperity may be restored to the land.

As part of this protective system we urge the immediate application by proper legislation of a mercantile marine, which shall consist of vessels built by Americans, manned by Americans, owned by Americans, carrying American cargoes under the protection of the American flag to every foreign port, and we demand the absolute neutrality of our nation.

We are in favor of the maintenance of an adequate navy for the national defense and for the protection of our merchant marine.

We declare our purpose to maintain peace and promote prosperity.

#### MEXICAN POLICY.

We deplore the policy of the present administration in connection with Mexican affairs. The conduct and administration of the Mexican citizens and the destruction of many millions of dollars of American property have been allowed to go on in indifference by the present administration. We are not in favor of any annexation of Mexican territory, or of any political interference with Mexican affairs, but we declare that it is the duty of the nation to demand adequate protection for American citizens and American property in Mexico.

#### MEXICO QUESTION.

We condemn the bill called the "cow boy introduced in Congress by Chairman William E. Crow. The signs were seated more than 100 members of the House of Representatives and of other parts of the state, Senator James McMichael of Philadelphia came in before the meeting was called to order and was applauded. Several women were in the audience.

Henry Houk made a speech, full of facts and with illustration.

It was about 8 o'clock when the State Committee was called to order by Chairman William E. Crow. The signs were seated more than 100 members of the House of Representatives and of other parts of the state, Senator James McMichael of Philadelphia came in before the meeting was called to order and was applauded. Several women were in the audience.

#### STATE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, though blessed by natural advantages and a loyal and industrious people, has arrived at a proud position among the states as a nation, and is a source of pride to the administration.

We deplore the policy of the present administration in connection with the government of negro employees. We declare these disablings are contrary to the spirit of American petitions.

#### PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

That the bridle path in Pennsylvania and the hollowed spots dedicated thereby may not be forgotten, we favor the withdrawal of these places from the list of trade and we pledge ourselves to liberal application to mark these sacred spots and commemorate these heroic acts.

#### FOOTBRIDGE.

Under the Republican administration the development of forestry in Pennsylvania has been in accordance with wide, broad, scientific and practical policy, so that today the state is in the lead in forestry conservation.

#### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

We condemn the policy of the present administration in connection with the telegraph department.

#### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

We favor such legislation and appropriate appropriation as may be necessary to broaden the scope of state work in the Agricultural department.

#### POST OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA.

We declare in favor of adequate appropriation by the state for the development of the Post of Philadelphia so that it shall be one of the great ports of the world.

#### LAKE ERIE SHIP CANAL.

We recognize also that Western Pennsylvania is the rapidly growing iron manufacturing center of the world, its prosperity and indirectly that of the state, will be greatly augmented by the Panama Canal thus rendering necessary the expense possible construction of the Lake Erie Canal, which would connect the lake port. We declare that the time has come to make a man to carry out this great plan and make an immediate start upon providing a system of laying the highways which would connect the highroads which would connect every important community; but a majority of these voting upon the constitutional amendment which was needed to make such a project possible expressed themselves as opposed to the creation of a debt for this purpose. We do not believe that it is the wish of the people of Pennsylvania that the system of highways be carried over to the state shall be limited to the local taxation but that every effort should be made to set aside sufficient funds from the revenue of the Commonwealth to maintain these roads in a proper manner and speedily to make them available for the use of such soldiers and sailors and to reach the age of 42 years.

We favor the granting of pensions by the officers of the commonwealth with the provisions of the law known as the "Dirt Road Law," and as necessary for the maintenance of the highways known as dirt roads used by so great a portion of our farming communities.

#### CHILD LABOR.

The last legislature passed a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution providing for the abolition of minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years. This mentioned measure was defeated for political purposes by those who preferred to prevent the people an opportunity to vote upon this important question and we hereby pledge the support of the Republican party to this end.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

We recommend such amendments to the public service law as will more effectively safeguard the rights of the people as to service and rates of the boroughs and municipalities of the state.

We favor the final adjustment of the affairs of the nation, is the result of the present war in Europe. We declare our sincere hope that an effort will be made by our government to obtain recognition of equal rights for the Jews of Russia, thus enabling citizens of Jewish persuasion traveling under the protection of American passports to sojourn in that country unmolested.

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The industrial depression and stagnation which has steadily increased under the free trade legislation of the Wilson administration is apparent to all men.

It has always been the party of real effective progress.

It never has progressed conservatively.

It never has been either stationary or reactionary.

It has been the party, not of mere agitation, but of construction.

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The industrial depression and stagnation which has steadily increased under the free trade legislation of the Wilson administration is apparent to all men.

Since the enactment of the Underwood-Palmer free trade law we have had an army of the unemployed, little freight cars stretching clear across the state, and general curtailment of industrial activities. The cost of liv-

ing has steadily gone up.

The Republican party policy has always been at the basis of our national prosperity, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workingmen against competition with cheap labor abroad, thus assuring for our wage earner the American standard of living.

We urge restoration of the protective policy at the earliest opportunity, providing for import duty which shall be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue to protect American industry and wages, so that prosperity may be restored to the land.

#### WOMAN'S EQUALITY LAW.

The law regulating the employment of women in the business of the Commonwealth was enacted by the legislature.

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## FIVE FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS BY FIRE; TWO ARE DEAD AND A THIRD MAY DIE FROM BURNS

**Matthew Hayes Only One of His Family to Escape Injury.**

### BLAZE CAUSED BY OIL STOVE

**Explodes While Mrs. Hayes Is Preparing Breakfast and Leaves Trap-Aged Woman and Child in Upper Floor. Mother May Not Recover**

Two persons were burned to death, two were injured, one of whom will likely die, and five houses totally destroyed in a fire which swept Indian Creek early Saturday. The families were made homeless. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil stove in the home of Matthew Hayes, which stood in the middle of a frame row of houses owned by the McFarland Lumber Company.

**THE DEATHS**  
MRS. SUSAN C. HOWSEY, 32, an old mother of nine, died Saturday morning. Her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Hayes, 55, year old father of Mrs. Hayes, and their 10-year-old son, Matthew Hayes, 5, year old daughter of Mrs. Hayes, were severely burned.

All of the injured persons were taken to the Conemaugh State Hospital in the Daingerfield section of the Daingerfield, and were prepared for that purpose at Indian Creek.

The fire originated in the Hayes home shortly after 5 o'clock. An oil stove which might have been used in working property for several days prior exploded as Mrs. Hayes was making breakfast.

In an effort to extinguish the flames, Mrs. Hayes threw a bucket of water on the fire, which started the fire and caused it to spread rapidly. She and Mrs. Hayes were in their little home at 20th and Main in the kitchen at the time this saved them from being burned to death. Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Hayes' mother and little Matthew were asleep upstairs.

So quickly did the flames spread that it was impossible for anyone to reach the upper floors and save the two imprisoned persons. Mrs. Powers was believed to have been rendered helpless from fatigue. She was seen at the entrance to her home, in doorway, and caused to escape. Little Matthew was also seen running before flames had burned the whole house. The last person to see Mrs. Powers alive was Mrs. Charles Thorpe. She says she saw the aged woman at the window and later she was seen struggling on the bed.

At a time the entire town of Indian Creek was threatened, but the arrival of the Conemaugh fire department, the 10th and 11th companies, and the 12th and 13th companies, and the 14th and 15th companies, and the 16th and 17th companies, and the 18th and 19th companies, and the 20th and 21st companies, and the 22nd and 23rd companies, and the 24th and 25th companies, and the 26th and 27th companies, and the 28th and 29th companies, and the 30th and 31st companies, and the 32nd and 33rd companies, and the 34th and 35th companies, and the 36th and 37th companies, and the 38th and 39th companies, and the 40th and 41st companies, and the 42nd and 43rd companies, and the 44th and 45th companies, and the 46th and 47th companies, and the 48th and 49th companies, and the 50th and 51st companies, and the 52nd and 53rd companies, and the 54th and 55th companies, and the 56th and 57th companies, and the 58th and 59th companies, and the 60th and 61st companies, and the 62nd and 63rd companies, and 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## IRON ORE OUTPUT OF 1913 EXCEEDS PREVIOUS RECORD

### Production and Shipments Largest in History of Mining.

### PRICE RANGES ARE HIGHER

Minnesota Heads the List of States in the Production of Ore. With Michigan Second and Alabama Third, 28 States are Producers

According to statistics recently compiled by Ernest L. Burkhart of the United States Geological Survey, the production and shipments of iron ore in the United States exceeded those of any previous year. The crude iron ore mined in the United States in 1913 amounted to 61,980,437 long tons, compared with 55,150,147 tons mined in 1912, an increase of 8,830,290 tons, or 12.35 per cent. The iron ore shipped from the mines in the United States in 1913 amounted to 56,630,098 long tons, valued at \$10,075,800, compared with 50,017,614 long tons, valued at \$10,070,153, marketed in 1912—an increase in quantity of 2,615,484 long tons, or 16.0 per cent, and in value of \$23,871,050, or 28 per cent. The average price of ore per ton for the whole country in 1913 was \$2.13, compared with \$1.8 in 1912. There quantities of ore both mined and marketed included the iron ore used for making other metallurgical products at smelters in the Middle and Western States, but did not include the iron ore sold for the manufacture of pig iron.

The iron ore marketed in 1913 amounted to 15,930 long tons, valued at \$14,851. The ore reported as sold for metallurgical purposes (other than in the manufacture of pig iron) amounted to 31,110 long tons, valued at \$8.35, 85¢ in 1913 compared with \$8,411 long tons valued at \$24,119 in 1912. The domestic iron ore actually marketed for the manufacture of pig iron amounted to 39,110, or 30,800 long tons, valued at \$8,090,970, compared with 50,921,457 long tons, valued at \$10,507,898 in 1912.

Iron ore was mined in 28 States in 1913, one more than in 1912. Idaho, Montana and Nevada produced ores for mining only, part of Colorado's output was used for fluxing and part for pig iron. A little magnetic ore mined in Utah was shipped to a Salt Lake iron foundry for testing a new method of reduction, and the remainder of the Utah ore was used for fluxing. The other States produced iron ore for both furnace use only, except small quantities of ore from Georgia, Michigan, New York and Wisconsin which are however excluded from the above figures for iron ore.

The ranks of the five States producing the largest quantity of iron ore—Minnesota, Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin—remained unchanged in 1913. But there were a few changes in the relative rank of certain of the other products.

The Minnesota iron ranges are yielding at present considerably more iron ore than is produced in all the other States. The Gladstone district furnished 62.5 per cent of the total for the United States in 1913.

The Lake Superior district, comprising all the mines in Minnesota and Michigan and those in northern Wisconsin, mined 1,177,461 tons in 1913, or 84.51 per cent of the total.

The Lake Superior district includes the Vermillion, Mesabi, Cuyuna, Iron, Kee Gogebic, Marquette and Menominee ranges in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. The Menominee range includes the Crystal, Iron, Metropolitan, Iron River and Florence, the Marquette range includes the Republic, the Superior areas, the Baraboo and Iron Lake districts of southern Wisconsin, the Spanish Valley area of northwestern Wisconsin, and frequently also included in the Lake Superior district.

In addition to these ranges there are several iron ore districts on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, the principal ones of which are the Michipicoten, the Aulonik, Matwin and Atikokan.

The ranges in the United States which produced ore in 1913 were the Vermillion, Mesabi, Penokee, Gogebic, Marquette, Menominee and Cuyuna, besides the Iron Ridge area. Much development work was done on the Cuyuna range which made it a major shipment in 1913.

In addition to these ranges there were several iron ore districts in the state of Michigan, the largest being the Menominee range 4,317,16 tons compared with 3,601,46 tons in 1912, an increase of 11.91 per cent. The Gogebic range 4,757,16 tons compared with 3,256,61 tons in 1912, an increase of 14.84 per cent. The Marquette range 1,776,051 tons compared with 3,616,612 tons in 1912, an increase of 12.21 per cent. The Vermillion range 1,531,16 tons compared with 1,457,272 tons in 1912, an increase of 5.41 per cent, and the Cuyuna range which in 1913 entered upon its third year as a shipper of ore, 714,007 tons compared with 609,759 tons in 1912, an increase of 19.12 per cent.

The Menominee range produced 6.46 per cent of the entire Lake Superior output and nearly 7.1 per cent of the entire production of the United States. The Marquette range, Gogebic and Cuyuna ranges are next in importance, the Menominee 10 districts in 1912, about 50,000 tons less than the state of Alabama which is the next state in rank as producer after Minnesota and Michigan. The Vermillion range the fifth in importance of the six producing Lake Superior ranges produced more ore in 1913 than New York which is fourth in rank as a producing state.

Have You Coal Land For Sale? If so, advertise it in the Weekly Courier.

### NINE CARS TAKE THE BAND EXCURSIONISTS TO PEN MAR

Happy Crowd of 750 Persons Leaves at Midnight on Special Train Visit Gettysburg

The second Pen Mar excursion of the Connellsburg Military Band left the Connellsburg station at 12:15 a. m. on a special train of nine cars over the Western Maryland railroad. There were 76 tickets sold at 10¢ each and the happy throng that the train to its full capacity.

A call was also made to Gettysburg and the band and its following of many visitors visited the site of the famous battlefield. All the most popular points were reviewed.

Those who went with the band to Pen Mar the first time, they were so impressed by its beauty spot that the trip had to be made at this time. Owing to the fact that it is such a short time in the park on the first trip, it was arranged to have the train's departure in the middle of the night so that the band could have a whole day to enjoy themselves.

The train will leave Gettysburg at 5:30 this afternoon and return to Connellsburg after spending the night at the hotel.

After spending the night at the hotel, the excursionists will leave at 6:30 a. m. for Carlisle. It is expected to arrive there at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The officials of the railroad plan to an excursion that it will be better to start it in an intelligent rather than in the morning. The train will be sprung at 6:30 a. m. when the band gets back. Many passengers who were asked their views on the excursion said that it was an excellent idea and that it was an excellent idea to have the band and the excursionists go together.

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### WEST SIDE CAMPERS RETURN

Had a Good Time at Camp, but Fishing Was Poor

All went to the West Side camping but returned early on Friday evening from the trip. The camp was off the Lookout Mountain, which will be visited again.

The trip was a grand success.

When they did not get the crowd

turning out, the band represented on the Pen Mar excursion. Among them were Misses Margaret Higgins, Anna Higgins, Misses Margaret Higgins, Mrs. J. M. Burkhardt, Jim Keenan, Bob Sue, George and George Hart.

### COAL OUTPUT BRIGHT

Railroads Begin Testing Their Stock at Head of Lakes

Brisk coal operators are preparing to move more activity in marketing and distribution of coal in the market.

There has been a low class

market for coal in the north

western states and the condition

of the market which is

the place in the middle of the

country has been improving

considerably in the last few

months.

There is no doubt that

the market will be

brighter in the future.

During the past week reports

came to the head of the lakes

that the market is

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country.

There is no doubt that

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